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From the National Intelligencer.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON:—In the Southern Literary Messenger for April, 1842, is "An Essay on the Civil Law, by a Lawyer of North Carolina," which is creditable to the taste and learning of the author. But on page 251 of the work, I observe the following note on a certain passage in the essay by the editor:

"*Peine forte et dure.*—Unless recently amended, this dreadful judgment is to this day required by the laws of North Carolina. For, if we mistake not, the terrible sentence of *peine forte et dure* was inflicted by one of her Courts only a few years ago. When the prisoner was arraigned for trial he stood mute, and refused to plead either guilty or not guilty. Whereupon he was laid on his back upon the bare floor of the court house, great weights as great, and greater, than he could bear—were placed upon his body, and in this condition he was fed with ditch water from a spoon *till he died.* We challenge the universal jurisprudence of modern Christendom to out-Herod this. We call upon our correspondent, and every other friend to humanity, to use their influence in erasing from the statute book of the good old North State this disgraceful and barbarous penance."

Editor Southern Literary Messenger.

That an editor at the Capital of Virginia, distant not more than ten or twelve hours' travel from that of North Carolina, and with a copy of the Statutes of the latter State at least as near to him as the Executive office in Richmond, should have ventured upon a statement so uncalled for, and so unfounded, in a publication aspiring to a higher character for candor than the ordinary newspaper press—a statement, than which Hall, Trollope, Marryat, *et id omne genus*, have put forth no alumny on our country so ridiculously extravagant, is certainly a matter to be regretted by all the lovers of that literature to which the Messenger professes to be devoted. Had the editor deigned to consult the first volume of the Revised Statutes of North Carolina, which reduces into but little more than 600 pages the whole body of her public statute law which is now in force, from *Magna Charta* of Great Britain until the year 1837, he might at least have spared his appeal to the "friends of humanity" to use their influence in erasing a barbarous provision from her statute-book. He will there neither find the *peine forte et dure* of three centuries ago, nor any thing which even a barbarian could mistake for it. But, on the contrary, an express provision, that "if any person arraigned shall stand mute, of malice, or will not answer directly to the indictment, in every such case it shall and may be lawful for the Court to order the proper officer to enter a plea of *not guilty* on behalf of such person; and the plea so entered shall have the same force and effect as if such person had actually pleaded the same."

The readers of the Messenger who may chance to read this will judge whether the code of North Carolina is wanting in humanity, or the editor of the Messenger in accuracy of information on a subject which he volunteers to illustrate. This provision, it is true, was inserted in the Revisal of 1836 for the first time. But it was not then inserted because the old doctrine of *peine forte et dure* had ever prevailed in the state. All such statutes and parts of the common law of Great Britain as had been theretofore in force and use in the colony, and as were not inconsistent with the new form of government, were adopted by act of the General Assembly in 1777. But there is no history or tradition of the existence of this barbarism, "in force or use," at any time in the colony, and it is manifestly inconsistent with certain declarations in the Bill of Rights, which forms a part of the Constitution, adopted in 1776. It therefore never had a foothold in her criminal law. And with an acquaintance somewhat familiar with the Reports of cases decided in her Courts, which reach back nearly to the period of the Revolution, and with a personal acquaintance with, I believe, every professional man in the State now living who has been at the bar for as much as five years, I have never read or heard of any incident in the proceedings of those Courts which could furnish even a suggestion for the tale of atrocity which is told with so much minuteness, and dwelt on with such holy horror by the editor of the Messenger, as having been realized "in one of the Courts of North Carolina only a few years ago;" a tale which, if true, would degrade a North Carolina Judge below the level of a Scraggs or a Jeffries, exhibit her unsurpassed system of enlightened jurisprudence as no better than that of our English ancestors in the worst times of feudal despotism, and her free and gallant people as not only patient spectators, but the ready and willing instruments of a most cruel and savage murder.

So sheer and baseless a fabrication is hardly to be found in the adventures of Munchausen. Yet the story is told with a precision of description which might almost indicate a personal attestation, and more in sorrow than in anger. The unlucky culprit having been "arraigned, stood mute; whereupon he was laid on his back upon the bare floor, great weights—as great, and greater, than he could bear—were placed upon his body, and in this condition he was fed with ditch-water from a spoon till he died." This last idea of the ditch-water is, I think, a refinement upon the old mode of torture, and I apprehend has no precedent in the year books. It was probably suggested to the writer by some of the incidents which history records as attending the death of the second Edward; and, as he was wholly unrestrained by any facts in drawing his picture, it would have been more graphic had he adopted the mode of killing by which that ill-fated monarch came to an end. As it is, it is altogether doubtful whether the modern victim made his exit by the pressure of superincumbent weights, or, like Socrates, perished from drink; whereas there could have been no mistake in heated iron.

I am aware, Messrs. Editors, of a habitual disposition in certain quarters to disparage the character and institutions of North Carolina, and to affect those patronising and ridiculous airs of superiority which many upstart foreigners have assumed towards our country in general. Whether the editor of the Southern Literary Messenger is to be included in this category I know not. If he be, there is some consolation in being able to perceive from this his first effort, (so far as I have known,) that, like those aforesaid foreigners, his attempt at disparagement is too destitute of truth to do much harm among persons of tolerable information. I will not "challenge the universal jurisprudence of modern Christendom" to a comparison with that of my native state, lest, like the editor of the Messenger, I should be found arrogating an omniscience which indicated that I knew nothing of either. But I will venture to say to the intelligent reader of the Messenger, who may disport himself in "the gladsome light of jurisprudence," that in no State of this Union will he find a Constitution more redolent of genuine, rational, American freedom—a more liberal, well defined, just, and humane code of laws, and more benevolence, firmness, and general intellectual ability in their administration, than in the State of North Carolina.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

Washington, May 2, 1842.

TEMPERANCE.

What Good will it Do?

"What good will it do if I join the Cold Water Army?" said Henry, when he found every objection he could make was easily answered.

"What good will it do?" replied Uncle Edward, "sit down on the bank here, and I will tell you a story."

Henry threw his skates down beside his uncle, and listened to the following, about

BLACK-EYED JOE.

Two or three years ago, I went into a town in the state of New Hampshire to give a temperance lecture. There were many persons in the village who drank intoxicating liquors. But many came to hear me, and I noticed just as I commenced speaking, a little bright-eyed boy just about your age, who came into the Hall, and sat down near the door. He listened very attentively; and when I spoke of the cruel treatment of wives and children from intemperate men, I saw him more than once take his handkerchief and wipe away the tears. I told them the pledge would prevent all this, and make men kind and pleasant; and I told the children to sign it if they would prosper and be happy in the world. This little fellow was almost the first to put his name down; and when I asked the people who he was, they told me he was called *Black-eyed Joe*, and that his father was one of the worst drunkards in town.

It was his custom every morning to mingle rum and sugar with water, and pass it round to every one of the children, who took a little as well as their father and mother. He would drink again at 11 o'clock, at noon-time, and at 4 o'clock, and at supper. So that when evening came, he would always be intoxicated, cruel and revengeful — sometimes he would beat his wife, sometimes his children, or shut them out of doors in the cold storms. It was this that made Joseph weep, when I told of cruelty to children; and it was this that induced him to sign the pledge.

He went home from the meeting and determined to keep his resolution. The next morning as usual, the father took out the brown jug, mixed the pitcher of poison, and handed it to Joseph first. He shook his head and declined taking it.

"Drink, Joe!" said his father.

"I do not wish for any again, sir," replied Joseph.

His father looked at him sternly a moment, and then said roughly:

"Did you go to that temperance meeting, Joe?"

"Yes, sir," he replied.

"Did you sign the pledge?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did you do that for, Joe?"

"Because, father," said Joseph hesitatingly, "if I am ever a man, I do not want to be as you are."

His father blushed, turned pale, stood confused a moment, and then opened the door and dashed the jug and pitcher to pieces, saying,

"You shall have a father that you won't be ashamed to be like."

From that hour he has never taken any thing that can intoxicate; and is happy himself, and renders his family happy besides; and I will venture to say that Joseph will have an answer ready for any one who asks him, "what good will it do to sign the pledge?"

"Uncle Edward, you may put my name down," said Henry, "and I thank you for telling me that story."

So saying he put on his skates, and went off upon the ice, with a swift motion, to tell the story of Black-eyed Joe to his companions.

SPEECH OF
Hon. Wm. A. Graham,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,

On the Loan Bill, delivered in the Senate of the United States, April 13, 1842.

Mr. PRESIDENT: In the division of the labors of this body it has not fallen to my lot to have any especial charge of the finances and expenditures of the Government. But, being called upon to vote for an additional loan for the public service, I have felt myself constrained to examine whether it was demanded by necessity; and being now satisfied that such necessity exists, I must bespeak the patience of the Senate while I endeavor to show its existence, and the causes by which it has been produced.

For more than five years past the expenditures of this government have exceeded, very far exceeded, its revenues. By an official document from the Treasury Department now before me, it is plainly demonstrated that, in four years, from the 1st of January, 1837, to the 1st of January, 1841, the expenditures were above one hundred and twelve millions of dollars, whilst, in the same time, the aggregate income from revenue was but eighty-four millions of dollars in round numbers, being an average annual expenditure of twenty eight millions, with an annual revenue of but twenty-one millions of dollars. I omit the fractions of millions to simplify the statement. It thus appears that, during that space of time, expenditure exceeded revenue by twenty eight millions of dollars. (See appendix.)

In the four years from the 4th of March, 1837, to the 4th of March, 1841, the precise period of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, the excess of expenditure over revenue is still more surprising. It amounted to more than thirty one millions of dollars, being an average annual excess of expense over income of near eight millions per year—an expenditure greater in four years than would have been yielded from the average revenues in five years and a half.

Such having been the condition of our monetary affairs during the past Administration, the wonder is, not that we are compelled to borrow now, but how they avoided a greater debt heretofore. Having expended thirty-one millions of dollars beyond their income from revenue, that would naturally be expected to be the amount of debt which they left to their successors on the 4th of March, 1841, instead of five and a half millions, which they admit. Such would have been the amount of debt left by them upon the country, had they, like other Administrations, had no other means to expend but such as they themselves raised. But, sir, it was their good fortune to inherit a full Treasury, in ready money, and to have falling into it, at convenient periods during their term, millions upon millions of capital stock, (not current revenues,) which had been laid up by the Government from the contributions of the people in previous years. The surplus in the treasury was seventeen millions of dollars, nine of which had been directed to be transferred to the States, as the fourth instalment under the deposite act of 1836. Nine millions more were received by them from debts due to the United States, principally, almost wholly, for the sales of its stock in the late Bank of the United States, at $115 per share. Adding these together, you have twenty six millions of dollars of extraordinary means, over and above the revenue, expended by the late Administration. Yet, in addition to this, they borrowed five and half millions of dollars by the issue of Treasury notes, which were out standing at the end of their term, making in all more than thirty one millions of extraordinary means. Recollect, too, that this was during a period when they had a tariff of duties, on all the principal articles yielding revenue, averaging forty per cent. Yet sir, we who feel bound to vote for this loan are taunted by the adherents of the Administration by being told that we are running the nation in debt. This reproof, if deserved at all, would come with better grace from those who could show a better administration of the finances while in their charge. The distinguished and able Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchanan) proclaimed in this discussion the other day that a Whig Administration, in the short space of thirteen months, was, by this bill, about to consummate a public debt of seventeen millions of dollars, in addition to that of five and half millions of dollars, which he admits was contracted by their predecessors. Sir, this may be very criminal; but, take it without any of the palliation or apology to be found in the deficiency of the revenue and the wants of the public service, did the Senator and his friends do better when they had possession of the Government? The very first act of Congress, at the called session under Mr. Van Buren, was an act to borrow nine millions of dollars which had been given to the States by the bounty of Congress; (I say given, because, although in legal form it was but a deposite for custody, in substance and intention, at least on the part of many, it was a gift;) and in the act of Congress to which I refer, the transfer is merely postponed until the 1st of January, 1839, but a repeal of the gift is avoided. This was the first movement of Congress under that Administration, and the second is like unto it; that is, an act to borrow ten millions of dollars by the issue of Treasury notes. By deductions equally fair with those of the honorable Senator, it is shown that, not in thirteen months, but in seven months after coming into power, the Administration of Mr. Van Buren borrowed nineteen millions of dollars. This was alleged at the time to be indispensably necessary, because of the indulgence given to merchants on duty bonds by an act of that session, and the failure of the deposite banks to pay the amounts due from them to Government; and that these measures were to be merely temporary until those means could be realized. But, although the merchants and the banks paid up what they owed, yet the fourth instalment was never paid to the States, of whom it was borrowed, and Treasury notes were kept afloat by issuing and redeeming again and again, leaving five and a half millions outstanding when that Administration closed.

[Mr. Woodbury would remark to the Senator that there was yet due $100,000 or $200,000 from the banks of Mississippi, and he believed $80,000 from the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Evans: No, the last has been paid. The Mississippi banks are all who have not paid.]

Mr. Graham resumed. That is too trifling an amount to constitute the slightest apology for failing to pay the fourth instalment and redeem all the Treasury notes issued. It bears no proportion to the nine millions of the former, and the five and a half millions of the latter. It now distinctly appears that the States lost the fourth instalment which had been promised them, and a permanent debt of five and a half millions was fixed on the country, not by reason of the defalcations of "the merchants and the banks," which, for some time, were represented as the sources of all the ills which befell the Government, but because the expenditures during the last Administration were raised to an annual average amount of twenty-eight millions of dollars per year. With a revenue admitted to be deficient by their very first acts of legislation, and which, by regulation of the compromise act of 1833, was to decline materially during their continuance in authority, a system of expense was pursued, which not only overran the yearly incomes and exhausted all the earnings of previous years, but superadded a national debt besides. A guardian who should thus manage the estate of his ward would find no just cause for wonder in his removal from office.

We are now told, however, that although the average rate of expenditure was large, the graduation was downward; and it has been repeatedly a matter of boast, that, in the last year of Mr. Van Buren, the whole amount expended was but twenty-two and a half millions of dollars. And it is vehemently contended, that the experience of that year shows that sum to be the amplest amount for annual expense; and, indeed, that it should fall below it. Sir, I hope it will be found to be enough for the yearly support of Government. If we can avoid war, I hope to see the annual expenses reduced to twenty millions. But a very casual examination of the legislation of 1839–'40 will show that the reason why no more than twenty-two and half millions was expended in the latter year was, that the Administration had no more to expend. The seventeen millions which they found in the Treasury were gone, the nine millions of debts which they had collected were gone, in addition to their current revenues; and a Presidential election being on hand, it was not deemed prudent at that moment to resort to the taxing power to raise new supplies. The perennial fountain of Treasury notes, it is true, was still kept open, but for sufficient reasons it was not expedient to swell the amount of those in the monthly published statement. What, then, was the wise measure of economy and retrenchment which was adopted to bring down expenses to income? Was an useless branch of service cut off? Were all the objects which yearly cost the Government money examined, and those struck off and discontinued which were not supposed to be worth what they would cost in taxes upon the people? No, sir. A new expedient was devised. Appropriations were made as usual in all branches of expenditure; Congress thereby declaring that the objects of appropriation were proper, and were still to receive the patronage of Government. But a proviso was inserted in the appropriation bills, authorizing the President of the United States "*to postpone* the expenditures" in case of a deficiency of revenue; "such postponements, in each case, to be *merely temporary*, or until the close of the next session of Congress," manifestly implying that these subjects of appropriation, though suspended momentarily for the want of money, are, all, thereafter, to be resumed and finished.

If, by such resorts as these, the public expenditures were reduced in 1840 to twenty-two and a half millions of dollars, it furnishes surely no occasion for the authors of that reduction to boast of their economy, nor to accuse their successors of extravagance in completing the works which they had begun. In the military establishment, the expenditure was nearly a million less in 1840 than in 1839. Why? Because, under the authority of these provisions in the acts of Congress, the President could arrest the operations of the mechanic and laborer on the public works with his hammer or trowel in hand at midday, and whilst his contract was yet unexpired, though the walls of the barracks or quarters in which they labored were but half finished, with an assurance, however, that the works were not abandoned, but only suspended until Congress should provide additional means for carrying them on; meanwhile the Presidential election will be over. In like manner, seven or eight hundred thousand dollars are saved by suspending the works on fortifications, and leaving the half finished walls of your fortresses to wind and weather, until the Treasury should be replenished. Mr. President, this course of temporary reduction, to make a fair showing in the arithmetic of expenditure, so far from being economy was neglect of duty. Either the military establishment and the system of fortifications—the number of men in the army, and their barracks and quarters; the armories, arsenals, forts, &c. —should have been permanently lessened, or adequate revenues should have been provided to support and carry them on efficiently. The policy which was adopted necessarily exposed the public property to dilapidation, expressly intended no permanent reduction in expense, and threw over upon the year 1841 many of the pecuniary burdens which properly belonged to 1840.

Mr. President, in tracing the causes of the enormous average expenditure of twenty eight millions per year during the last Administration, I believe it will be found to have been chiefly owing to their having had a redundant Treasury, which they had not been obliged to provide for themselves—as the heir of fortune is generally a prodigal, while the son of industrious poverty, who must needs accumulate for himself, is economical from habit and necessity. In my humble opinion, the first and prolific source of that system of expenditure, as well as of many of the other evils under which the country now labors, was in withholding the fourth instalment from the States. It deprived the States of a boon which they had a just right to expect, under the provisions of the act of 1836—a boon which was held out to them as a sure resource for more than twelve months; upon the reasonable expectation of which, they had commenced public enterprises and incurred debts, and which, though taken from their grasp almost at the very moment when they were about to clutch it, was still suspended over their heads, like the bow of promise in the heavens, until the turbid and overflowing waters of public expenditure were raised high enough to absord it. That many of the States would have become deeply embarrassed, independently of the action of this Government in this particular, I do not doubt; but that the embarrassments of many of them have been hastened and increased by the loss of the fourth instalment, I believe, is equally certain. To them, in their peculiar condition, it was every thing; to us, I fear, it has been worse than nothing. With it, the last Administration expended in their four years one hundred and eleven or one hundred and twelve millions of dollars. Without it, they would still have had one hundred and two, or one hundred and three millions, giving for average annual expenses near twenty six millions per year—enough for all reasonable purposes—enough, the country will say, nay, has determined, for all the good that was accomplished.

By yielding this to the States, one of two results must have happened, either of which would have had a happy effect, in mitigating the severity of our present embarrassments—either a meterial reduction of expenditure, to correspond in some degree with the rate of income, or a timely provision of means for support, by reason of which the suddenness of our present difficulties would have been avoided. I listened on yesterday with much pleasure to many of the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) on the dangers of allowing expenditure to exceed income, and the tendency of an overflowing Treasury to produce extravagance. And I could but regret, that those maxims, so true in themselves, had not been applied in 1837, and the 4th instalment allowed to go to the States instead of being retaken into the Treasury of this Government, thereby affording the means for extravagance.

[Mr Calhoun said the Senator was not here, and of course could not know the reasons which had induced him to vote for withholding the 4th instalment from the States. He was opposed to collecting moneys for distribution, and went for distributing in the first instance only because there was a surplus on hand. When it was needed, he voted to restore it to the Treasury. But the had uniformly voted against extravagant appropriations.]

Mr. Graham said he had not been examining the votes of the Senator for purposes of censure, but was calling his attention, and that of the Senate, to what I conceive to have been an unfortunate mistake, in giving to the Government temporary means so far to exceed its regular income in its expenditures, and to carry them to a height, from which the present state of our finances would demand so abrupt and hasty a descent. As it is, a service now costing you twenty odd millions of dollars per year is suddenly let down upon means not exceeding thirteen and a half millions; and its weight is accumulated by a public debt of five and a half millions, left by the last Administration, bearing an annual interest of 330,000 dollars. To meet this deficiency what have we? Instead of surplus, we have debt; instead of extraordinary means falling in, we have a daily increasing charge of interest; instead of a tariff of 40 per cent, we have one nearly approaching 20 per cent, and that upon little more than half the imports. What then is to be done? If we propose to borrow money to defray the present expenses of Government, we are told that we are running the nation in debt. If we propose to levy duties to furnish a permanent revenue, we are taxing the people. If we suggest retrenchment, and cutting off such parts of the public service as are not most needed, we are told there is imminent danger of war, and that the most vigorous preparations for it should not be omitted. Mr. President, our whole duty in this emergency seems to me to be comprehended in three propositions:

1st. Borrow such sum, upon the best terms you can obtain, as will relieve your present necessities, and save the public honor from disgrace.

2d. Reduce your expenditures to the lowest point which is consistent with an efficient public service.

3d. Levy such duties upon imports as are necessary for an economical administration of the Government, and no more.

But, sir, our opponents have one panacea for all the difficulties of the times. Take back the proceeds of the lands, say they. A direct proposition to that effect was early introduced by the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Linn.) And no matter what may be the particular subject under consideration, it is perpetually moved by way of amendment. Now, let me ask in all candor, if they are resumed into the Treasury, of what avail are they? Last year the nett proceeds but little exceeded a million of dollars, and it is exceedingly doubtful what they may be in years to come. To say nothing of the immense quantities in the hands of speculating companies, the very fact that large grants were made to the several new States, by the distribution act, embracing in the whole, I think, near two millions of acres, with the liberty of selecting choice qualities—grants already perfect because made by the statute itself, and incapable of repeal, whatever modern democracy may urge to the contrary—will make those States our competitors in the market, and, apart from the depression of moneyed affairs, must diminish the receipts from that source. But, suppose the annual proceeds to be three millions of dollars, the maximum that has been estimated here, what is this, compared with fourteen millions, the amount by which the Secretary of the Treasury informs us the current revenue of the year will be deficient? With or without the lands, therefore, the necessity for a loan is exigent and unavoidable.

But, Mr. President, were it otherwise, I would ponder long before I could consent to disappoint the just expectations of the States and the people in regard to these lands. No subject has been more discussed or better understood in this country for the last ten years, than that of the distribution of their proceeds among the States. None occupied a more prominent place in the Presidential canvass of 1840. None was more distinctly or boldly put forth as a leading article of his creed of policy, in his letters, speeches, and addresses to his fellow-citizens, by the illustrious man who was then called to preside over us. And whether we look to the results of elections, the proceedings of popular assemblies, or State Legislatures, no measure on which parties in our country have divided has, so far as I recollect, so many and such unequivocal evidences of public opinion in its favor.

Sir, to my mind it is clear that the Constitution of the United States does not contemplate the public lands as among the means for the ordinary support of

Government. When the venerable men who framed that Constitution breathed into the nostrils of this Government the breath of life, and prescribed the laws by which it should live, and move, and have its being, they declared upon what aliment it should subsist. Aware of the vital importance of the money power, which not only affords the supplies of peace but the sinews of war, they proclaimed, as the very first of the authorities of Congress, the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises" for the purpose of paying the debts and providing for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; not such "taxes, duties, imposts, and excises" as shall be necessary for the purposes expressed, in addition to, or after applying the proceeds of the public domain, but an absolute power is conferred, limited only by the application to constitutional objects. As to the public lands, nothing is said of them as a means of supply; they are not mentioned at all in the three first articles of the Constitution, which emphatically create the Government, by constituting a Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary, and are brought forward in the latter part of the fourth article, not as a source of contribution to the Treasury, but a public property, the disposal of which is committed to Congress. "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States." How Congress shall dispose of it, whether by sale or gift, whether on one object or another, is not defined. The trust is without limitation, in the words of the Constitution. And for instruction as to our duty in administering it, we are thrown back upon the directions of the donors in the deeds of the ceding states. These declare them a common fund for the use and benefit of *such* of the States as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation, or federal alliance," &c. And here let me remark, that I recognise no distinction between the disposition of the lands ceded by States, and those acquired by treaty. The great man, (Mr. Jefferson,) by whose negotiation our first great purchase of public land was made, entertained strong doubts as to the power to do so, and it was surely a doubtful question. But that difficulty being overcome, and the question settled by practice, the lands thus acquired became "territory of the United States," to be "disposed of by Congress" in like manner with other territory. That that other territory was not looked to, in the Constitution, as a resource to pay current expenses; and that it was intended for the benefit of the States severally, I have endeavored to show. To enter no farther into the argument, to me it does appear that the cessions of North Carolina and Georgia, made after this present Government was established and in full operation, granting their territory to the United States, not for revenue, not for the benefit and enjoyment of the United States as a political corporation, but for the use and benefit of "the United States of America, *North Carolina* and *Georgia inclusive*, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure," &c., (the same in substance with the grants of Virginia and other States, which ceded under the old confederation,) afford an early exposition, not only of the designs of those States themselves on this subject, but of the general understanding of the deeds of the other States at that time.

But, sir, the whole legislation of Congress in regard to these lands shows that they have never been considered as standing on the basis of the revenues of the nation. The immense grants which have been made from time to time to States, State corporations, benevolent institutions, and as charities to meritorious foreigners in distress who have come among us, would never have been attempted or allowed out of a fund which had been raised by taxation, direct or indirect. And for a series of years past the leading statesmen of all parties seem to have concurred in the opinion that, within a short period at least, the proceeds of the public lands ought no longer to be relied upon as a source of revenue; the difference between them being that those with whom it is my pride to be associated, adopting the policy of the eminent Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) who has recently retired from this body, were for an equitable distribution of the land proceeds among all the States, while our honorable opponents, approving the suggestion of General Jackson on this subject, were for ceding the lands themselves to the States in which they are situated. In his message of December, 1832, the then President says: "It is desirable, however, that in convenient time this machinery (the land offices) be withdrawn from the States, and that the right of soil and the future disposition of it be surrendered to the States respectively in which it lies." I need not refer you to the report of the experienced Senator from Alabama, (Mr. King,) at the head of the land committee of that session, and the speeches of other distinguished gentlemen of that political school, to show that in both parties there has been a general concurrence in the propriety of "looking to the custom house for revenue," and that the real contest upon the subject of the lands has been between a general and equitable, and a local and partial distribution. The evidences upon this point have been abundantly furnished by the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Smith,) upon a recent occasion. I must therefore be pardoned, Mr. President, if I cannot yield to the eloquent appeals which are almost daily addressed to us against withdrawing the land fund from the exchequer of this Government and giving it to the States. But yesterday we were told that the lands should be considered *worthless* for revenue; now we are assured, from the same quarter, that they are as the purse of Fortunatus. You have only to retain them in hand, and wish, to obtain whatever treasure you want. While without them, you can neither get money nor credit. These appeals, sir, are but the afterthoughts of the advocate, after a decision against him upon the points made at the hearing. And when the people are persuaded, as they are constantly, that every dollar of land proceeds distributed creates a necessity for new taxation, they will not fail to remember that those who oppose distribution when the Treasury is empty, did it with equal earnestness when it was full: they will reflect that this taxation will be the same whether the land proceeds are taken from the Treasury by the plan of distribution, in which the people of each state get their due share, or those other plans of surrender, cession, or graduation, by which the whole is given to a few states. And in this connexion let me remind you that, if there were objections to the passage of the distribution bill, there are objections to the repeal likewise. As I have shown already, two millions of acres of land have been granted to certain states by that bill, which are incapable of being recalled. With what propriety can these grants be allowed to remain, as they must remain, in full force, whilst those states to whom the grant was of money only, are to be deprived of its benefits?

I have said, Mr. President, that the authors of the Constitution did not rely upon the public lands as a means for the ordinary maintenance of Government, and in my humble opinion, to effectuate their design of making this a Government of limited powers, confined to comparatively few objects, it ought to be restricted to those modes of supply pointed out in the Constitution. All history will verify the fact, that those nations have been most remarkable for purity and correctness of administration, for the strictest accountability of public agents, and have longest preserved their liberties, who have kept their ruling powers constantly dependant upon the contributions, direct or indirect, annually levied upon the people. As a certain writer has remarked, "they who would trample on their rights are restrained by the want of their money." This general truth applies with tenfold force to a Government, like that of the United States, far distant from the great mass of the people whom it effects, and so complicated in its structure and diversified in its operations, that, to keep up a minute knowledge of its details of administration, federal politics must be made, to a great extent, an exclusive profession. That period of our history, when peculation and embezzlement were most rife, when the responsibility of public officers was least rigid, when salaries were unregulated, and the gains in many offices were almost what their holders desired, and when appropriations were most extravagant, was the period which I have reviewed in the first part of these remarks, when revenue was not redundant but grossly deficient, but when there were surpluses and extraordinary means in your coffers, which the Administration had nothing to do with but to expend. Think you, sir, that, in any other state of the Treasury, a district attorney would have been allowed to receive emoluments greater, by more than one half, than the salary of the President of the United States—greater, according to his own declaration, when about to leave office, than "any citizen of a free republic ought to receive;" that marshals, collectors of customs, and postmasters, would have been permitted, like Roman pro consuls, to enrich themselves to immense fortunes out of the offices created for the public benefit alone, and oftentimes by like instances of official abuses—abuses to which no corrective was applied until the 3d of March, 1841, the very last day of the late Administration, when a clause was inserted in the appropriation bill, a kind of bequest to pious uses upon the death bed repentance spoken of by the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Preston,) restraining the compensation of these functionaries to six thousand dollars per annum for the future.

Sir, adversity is not without its uses. Lamentable as is the present condition of the public fisc, it will compel us to at least an earnest endeavor at economy and retrenchment. When the question comes to be determined, as it must now be determined, whether any particular office, institution, or department of service, is worth to the public what will be required in taxes for its support, I have an assured hope, that sinecures will be abolished, a more rigid accountability established, and our system reduced.—Without any desire on my part, you, sir, have done me the honor to place my name on a committee on retrenchment, raised during the present session on the motion of my friend from Kentucky, (Mr. Morehead,) and I have felt it my duty, in the intervals allowed by other and prior engagements of my time, to look somewhat into the public expenditure both past and proposed. The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the present year amount to twenty-four and a half millions; that is—for the civil list four millions—less, by nearly one million, than have been its expenditures for the last six or seven years. By rigorous examination I doubt not but that hundreds, thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands more may be saved in this branch of service; but if you wish to save millions, you must go into the War and Navy Departments. Wars, it has been long known, cost money; and we are learning by experience that rumors of wars are also expensive. For many years past we have been threatened with hostilities, and I rejoice that there is now a prospect that these difficulties with foreign Powers approach a termination—I hope a peaceful termination. In the event of actual war, I shall be willing freely to contribute every thing to the national defence. But if we are to have peace, I am not for maintaining such a system of armament as would only befit a great military empire. The estimates of the War Department, including Indian Affairs, &c. for this year, amount to about eleven and three fourths millions of dollars—a sum equal to the whole cost of the Government twenty years ago, though less than has been expended in that Department for the last few years. Those for the Navy Department are near eight and three-fourths millions, being two and three-fourths or three millions more than has been applied to that service annually for several years last past. Rating this excess, the estimates for this year are less than were the expenditures of the boasted fourth year of Mr. Van Buren's Administration. And, sir, with the most sincere desire to see an efficient system of defence, and without any pretension to professional knowledge in such matters, I am unable to approve that rapidity and extent of increase contemplated by the Heads of Departments in the reports at the commencement of this session, unless in open prospect of immediate war. We have seen from the repeated declarations of the Senator from New Hampshire, (Mr. Woodbury,) as to the appropriations of Congress exceeding his estimates, when Secretary of the Treasury, that Mars and Neptune prevailed over Mammon when the Treasury was full; and we are obliged to avoid yielding too much to their influences now that it is reduced.

But, sir, I weary your patience. I rose but to explain the real unhappy condition of our finances and expenditures, the causes which led to it, and my conception of the mode of relief; to show that the question of the passage or rejection of this bill, is a question of affording or withholding the necessary supplies to the Government of our country. Such being our condition, I voted for it as I did for the issue of Treasury notes under the last Administration. I will not stop the action of the Government by denying it the means of going on, no matter who may be in power.

APPENDIX.—Receipts and expenditures of the Government, exclusive of trust funds and funds arising from loans and Treasury notes, and from other than the ordinary sources of income, from 1st January 1837, to 31st December 1840.

	Receipts.				Expenditures.		
	From Customs.	Lands.	Miscellaneous, exclusive of receipts from other than the ordinary sources of income.	Total.	Current expenses.	Debt and interest, exclusive of payments for Treasury notes.	Total.
	$63,965,517 73	$20,226,908 92	$311,566 54	$84,503,993 19	$112,395,863 35	$52,898 46	$112,448,761 81
Annual average	$15,991,379 43	$5,056,727 23	$77,891 63	$21,125,998 20	$28,098,965 84	$13,224 61	$28,112,190 45

Average annual expenditure for current expenses as above $28,098,965 84
Average annual receipts 21,125,998 29
Excess of average annual expenditure for current expenses over receipts $6,972,967 55

Treasury Department, Register's Office, May 23 1841. T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

PASS IT ROUND.

The True Whig, published at Washington, reminds its readers and the public that in the ten years previous to Gen. Jackson's war on our currency system, the number of banks created was 22, with a capital of $8,000,000; that *in the next two years*, the number of banks created was 269, with $368,000,000; that the former banks were generally sound, and the latter have generally proved unsound; and that the Loco Focos are now breaking down the very currency they gave us, bad as it is, and are fast reducing us to the condition of no currency at all.

And *pass it round*, we add, that by the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the bank bills in circulation in the whole Union, in 1819, amounted to

$63,000,000.

This was before the charter of the second U. S. Bank, and when we had been without a national Bank for four years. The charter of that Bank was then granted, with a capital *of thirty five millions of dollars*. Did expansion follow? Oh no—very far from it. *Fourteen years afterwards*, or in 1830, the whole amount of bank paper in circulation, from all the banks, was

$61 323,898.

Being a DECREASE in fourteen years, while the U. S. Bank was in operation, of nearly *seven millions*.

Well, what next? The President vetoed a bill to re-charter the Bank in 1832, and then what followed? In 1837, the bank paper in circulation had increased to

$149,185 890,

Or an INCREASE, in *seven* years, of $87.861,992. These things are worth looking at. The facts are indisputable.

ONE THING MORE,

To show how the speculation fever was set a going, and when. As soon as the public deposites were removed, there was a rush for them, and the money was taken to buy western lands, eastern timber tracts, &c. and for this purpose money was borrowed of the banks, and new banks were created to make more bank paper to be used in the same way. In 1830, the amount of bank loans of all the banks, State and National, was

$200,451,214.

In 1837, a year after the U. S. charter had expired, the loans had increased to the enormous sum of

$525,115,702.

In September of the same year, the banks stopped specie payment.

Kennebec Jour.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia U. States Gazette.

Washington, May 8.

An Affray.—As Mr. Stanly and Mr. Wise were coming from the race course yesterday evening, it unluckily so happened that they rode out of the yard, in which their horses had been tied, nearly abreast of each other, and proceeded in that way some distance on the road. Wise, as I understand, keeping his eye fixed fiercely upon Stanly, and the latter, occasionally, turning his upon him. As they were approaching a large mud hole that extended across the road, Stanly's horse, which was a head-strong, awkward, clumsy animal, shyed off, ran against Wise's with such force as to throw the right leg of one, and left leg of the other rider out of their stirrups, Stanly's horse at the same time passing ahead.

Mr. S. endeavored to hold up, and was in the act of turning to apologise to Mr. W. and state that it was an accident, when Wise spurred forward and with a loaded rattan, struck Mr. S. over the head. The force of the blow was so great that the ball of the rattan broke through the crown of his hat just above the temple, and the rim was also broken. For an instant Mr. S. was completely stunned, and lost his sight, but still held his horse. As soon as he recovered his senses, he told Wise that he had done the dastardly act to strike an unarmed man—one who had not even a switch in his hand—from behind; that the shying of his horse was a circumstance he could not prevent, and he was turning to apologise to him for it, when he received his cowardly blow.

Mr. Wise replied that he had called him a coward in the House, and he had now given him a blow, and he might take both.

A Mr. Sparks of Mississippi, who had observed Mr. Wise looking at Mr. Stanly in the way mentioned, and had rode up and endeavored to engage Mr. W. in conversation, with the view of drawing him off, now fearing a serious rencontre, remarked to both, that he hoped they would not carry the affair any further there. Mr. S. said no, he should not, and rode on. Here it ended for the present, at least.

The United States and Great Britain.

The Letter from the Secretary of State to the Governors of the States of Massachusetts and Maine, which will be found in another column, conveys to the Public authentic information of deep concern to the country.

We gain from it the acceptable information that Lord Ashburton, the Special Minister from Great Britain, is charged with full powers to negotiate and settle the different matters in discussion between the United States and Great Britain; and that, with regard to the Northeastern Boundary, (probably the most formidable question,) he has authority to treat for a conventional line, or line by agreement, on just and equitable terms.

In evidence of the disposition of the Executive of the United States to negotiate for a settlement of that question on this basis, we have this letter from the Secretary of State, inviting the co-operation of the Governments of Massachusetts and Maine to a certain extent and in a certain form (in reference, of course, to their territorial claims) in an endeavor to terminate this protracted controversy.

So far, all looks well.

Since penning the above, we have learnt that the Secretary of State left this city yesterday for the North, where, as we learn from the papers of that quarter, he has been for some days expected. Some of our contemporaries seem to connect this visit with political objects: but, were we to draw any particular inference from the occurrence, it would be only, that the negotiation with the British Minister may now possibly be in a condition to await the proceedings of the Legislature of Maine, which, as our readers are already aware, assembles on the 18th of this month. It is to be hoped, most fervently, that a spirit of candor and conciliation may pervade that body; and that this spirit, meeting with similar sentiments and feelings on the other side, may lead to a satisfactory conclusion of a question which has quite too long agitated the two countries. *Nat. Intel.*

It is currently reported (says the Philadelphia Correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer,) that orders have been issued by President Tyler, to the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, to remove a considerable number of the persons now in office in the Custom House, and possessing a sufficient degree of independence to openly avow their preference for Henry Clay for the Presidency in 1844. Whether Mr. Roberts, the present Collector, will submit to the dictation of the Executive, no doubt goaded on by one of the justly rejected office-seekers, is yet to be determined.

Petersburg Intel.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, May 19.

The Fair.

☞ We take pleasure in announcing that the Ladies of the Female Benevolent Society intend holding a FAIR at the Masonic Hall on Wednesday of May Court, (the 25th inst.,) at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of raising money to complete the repairs on the Presbyterian Church.

☞ We have pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Orange, that Governor Morehead is expected to be here on Friday of next week, and that he will address the people.

We understand that Mr. Henry has also been invited to attend; it is probable, therefore, that the people will have the advantage of hearing both sides

It will be seen by the proceedings of the meetings held in this county within the last two weeks, as published in the Recorder of last week and this, that the Whigs of Orange are wide awake, and will be fully represented in the Convention to be held next week; and what is of still more importance, the spirit manifested in all of them, gives perfect assurance that the utmost harmony will prevail. If Orange is the "Pivot County," as has been intimated, the Whigs have nothing to fear.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the Grist Mill belonging to Col. William T. Shields, six or eight miles south east of this place, was destroyed by fire on Monday night last.

We are indebted to the Hon. R. M. Saunders and the Hon. K. Rayner for copies of the "report of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a bill to provide revenue from imports and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes;" for which they will accept our thanks.

☞ Several articles have been omitted this week for the want of room.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, May 9, memorials were presented by Mr. Buchanan, from coach and harness silver plate manufacturers, asking protection to their industry, and stating that when the duty is reduced to 20 per cent. they can no longer compete with the foreign article; and from other citizens of Pennsylvania, showing the absolute necessity of some definite action on the tariff question before the 30th of June next, and that if it be not done, all the manufacturers of the country will be seriously injured, if not entirely ruined.

The Senate proceeded, as in committee of the whole, to consider the bill to provide farther remedial justice in the courts of the United States. Mr. Buchanan addressed the Senate at great length against the bill, contending that it was always dangerous to trench on the sovereignty of the States, and insisting that even though such a step as that proposed by the bill were constitutional, still that it would be inexpedient and improper to depart from the usage of half a century, and which had always been found to work well.

Mr. Choate desired to say something on the bill; but the hour being late, the Senate entered upon the consideration of executive business.

On Tuesday, the bill to provide farther remedial justice in the courts of the United States, was again taken up, and Mr. Choate addressed the Senate at very considerable length, chiefly in reply to the remarks of Mr. Buchanan of yesterday. The Senate then went into executive session.

On Wednesday, a communication was received from the President, relative to the military operations in Florida. The whole number of Indians in the territory is believed not to exceed two hundred and forty, of whom it is supposed about forty are warriors. A change of measures is recommended by the officer in command, as better calculated to attain the entire removal of all the Indians in Florida; and he suggests that hostilities should cease, unless the renewal of them shall be rendered necessary by new aggressions; that communications should be opened by means of the Indians with him to induce them to a peaceful and voluntary surrender; and that the military operations should hereafter be directed to the protection of the inhabitants. The President, believing these recommendations to be sound and just, has issued orders in conformity thereto to the Colonel in command. And in order to induce a settlement of citizens ready to repel attacks, the President submits to the consideration of Congress the propriety of allowing a reasonable quantity of land to the head of each family that shall permanently occupy it, and of extending the existing provisions on that subject, so as to permit the issue of rations for the subsistence of the settlers for one year; and that they should be armed at the public expense.

The paper was referred to the committee on military affairs.

The bill to provide farther remedial justice in the courts of the United States, was again taken up, and Mr. Huntington addressed the Senate until past 4 o'clock, in favor of the bill. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, May 9, the debate was continued on the motion of Mr. Wise to print the message of the President and the accompanying reports and documents from the Commissioners appointed to investigate the affairs of the New York custom house: the point in discussion being the authority of the President to institute such a commission. Mr. Cushing held the floor from Wednesday, and continued his speech in support of the authority of the President. After proceeding some time, he yielded the floor to

Mr. Fillmore, at whose suggestion the report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the tariff, which had been called for by a resolution of the house, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fillmore, from the committee of ways and means, to whom had been referred the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year 1842, with the amendments made thereto by the Senate, reported back the same with certain proposed amendments to the amendments of the Senate.

The house, on motion of Mr. Fillmore, resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the union, for the purpose of considering the same. A number of the amendments of the Senate were concurred in, and other amendments made; the committee then rose and reported progress.

On Tuesday, the house again, in committee of the whole, took up the general appropriation bill, and proceeded to consider the amendments of the Senate.

On Wednesday, the house was again, in committee of the whole, was engaged in discussing the amendments to the general appropriation bill.

Melancholy Disaster.—On Saturday last Mr. Lewis O'Brien, of Jones county, went out to hunt wild turkies, in company with his son-in-law, Mr. Gideon P. Whitehead. They separated, and not long after, Mr. O'B. hearing as he thought, the well known cry of a wild turkey, hastened to the spot, and perceiving something move in the woods whence the sound or cry came, and conceiving it to be a wild turkey, levelled his fowling piece, with unerring aim, and fired; when he reached the spot, hoping to find his game, to his utter horror and amzement, he found the lifeless body of his son in law, Mr. Whitehead, he having shot him through the head, under the belief that he was the wild turkey, whose notes he had so fatally heard imitated. Mr. Whitehead has left a wife and two little children to mourn their irreparable loss and his untimely end. Mr. O'Brien is a kindhearted man, and he and his family are plunged into the deepest sorrow, by this unfortunate and melancholy disaster. *Spectator.*

WHIG MEETING.

A meeting was held at John S. Turrentine's on Saturday the 14th inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates from Capt. Curtis' District, to attend the Convention to be held on Friday of May Court to nominate candidates to represent us in the next session of the Legislature. The meeting was called to order by Col. Jeremiah Holt; when on motion John Boon, esq. was called to the chair, and Dr. A. Sellars and John S. Turrentine appointed secretaries.

Dr. Michael Holt being called upon, addressed the meeting. After which, on motion, a committee of six was directed to be appointed by the chair, to draft resolutions for the consideration of said meeting. Whereupon Dr. Michael Holt, Col. Jeremiah Holt, Daniel Albright, Col. Joseph Holt, Capt. Curtis and D. L. Ray, were appointed members of said committee; who, after retiring a short time, reported the following resolutions:

In a government founded upon republican principles similar to those of the

United States, in which the freedom of thought, speech, and action are guaranteed to every individual, it is not only the right and privilege of the people, but their imperative duty, often to meet together and consult upon the common good of the country. This obligation is still more binding at the present crisis of our political affairs, a time when the whole country is laboring under great pecuniary distress and embarrassment. And it is important that the people should speak out in a voice not to be misunderstood, their approval or condemnation of public men and public measures, and endeavor to devise ways and means to discover a remedy for that great political disease, which we believe has been brought upon the country by the mal-administration of our public affairs for the last twelve years. From these considerations, therefore,

1. Be it Resolved, That we fondly remember and cherish the character and services of that great patriot and statesman, the lamented WILLIAM H. HARRISON, and we believe, had it been the will of Providence to have spared him to fill that high and exalted station to which a free people delighted to elevate him, we would have beheld a different condition of our public affairs from what we do at present.

2. Resolved, That we have always advocated an equal distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the states according to population, and we condemn any other manner of disposing of the Public Domain as doing manifest injustice to the older members of this confederacy.

3. Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the honesty, patriotism and integrity of our distinguished Senator in Congress, the Hon. W. A. GRAHAM, and would exceedingly regret to see him removed and any other man placed in the high station which he now occupies.

4. Resolved, That we believe the only remedy to relieve the present deranged condition of the currency of the country, and restore to the people a sound circulating medium, is through the establishment of a National Bank, founded upon such principles as will give to the people a good sound currency, yet so restricted as to prevent the commission of frauds upon the people or the government.

5. Resolved, That we most cordially respond to the proceedings of the Raleigh Convention, in nominating our present excellent Governor, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, as a candidate for re-election; and the faithful and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties as the Executive of the State, and of the whole State, ought to entitle him to the high consideration of every true republican in North Carolina.

6. Resolved, That Louis D. Henry, the present Democratic Federal candidate for Governor, not being a native of our good old state, being a high aristocrat, always having been an open and avowed federalist, having been a bank stockholder, bank director, and bank attorney, and having recommended the most extravagant schemes of internal improvement from a Convention to the Legislature, proposing to borrow three millions of dollars to carry them on, and thus bring upon the people a heavy debt requiring $180,000 annual tax to pay the interest; believing these charges to be true, we are satisfied that his opinions are not with those of the people, and no such man ought to be placed at the head of our state affairs.

7. Resolved, That the foul attempt which was made previous to the last election, by our late Representative in Congress, to deceive the people and to make them believe that if they voted for Gen. Harrison, themselves, their wives and daughters would be sold and free negroes might buy them, was a gross insult to the good sense of a free people, and ought, as it has done, forever destroy the people's confidence in such a man, and sink him down beneath their frowning indignation.

8. Resolved, That we highly approve of the Convention to be held at May Court, and will unite with our fellow citizens from other parts of the county, to select suitable candidates to represent us in the next Legislature, and carry out those republican principles for which we have been so long contending.

9. Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be directed to appoint twelve delegates to represent this Captain's District at Hillsborough, on Friday of May Court.

The resolutions having been read, were unanimously adopted.

In compliance with the 9th resolution, the chairman appointed the following persons as delegates to attend the Convention at Hillsborough:

Col. Jeremiah Holt, Thomas Sellars, Col. Jos. Holt, Willis Sellars, jr., Dr. B. A. Sellars, John S. Turrentine, J. C. Long, Wm. Tarpley, sr., Col. John Harden, George Foust, Daniel Albright and James Whitsitt.

On motion, the chairman was added to the delegation.

Ordered, that the above proceedings be forwarded to the editor of the Hillsborough Recorder for publication.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN BOON, *Ch'n.*

JOHN S. TURRENTINE, DR. B. A. SELLARS, } *Sec's.*

WHIG MEETING.

On the 11th inst. a meeting was held at Western School House, Orange county, according to appointment. William Johnson was called to the chair, and Dr. Abner Holton appointed secretary.

On motion, the chairman appointed Isaac Holt, esq., Hiram Johnson, James Robinson, and Nathaniel Woody, a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. After retiring for a short time, the committee reported the following resolutions, which were read by the secretary, and unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That we as freemen living on the western side of Haw River, and laboring under the grievance so loudly complained of, do perceive great inconsistency in the proceedings of the meeting held at the High Falls to consider the subject of dividing the county.

2. Resolved, That we cherish a kind feeling towards the citizens of Hillsborough, and well know that too great personal sacrifice will be made by a central division of the county; and furthermore, that there was great prudence and sound judgment exercised by the magistrates at February term in regard to building a new court house, our pockets being in a condition not able to bear additional taxes.

3. Resolved, That we are of opinion that a division of the county at this time would bear heavily upon the tax payers, as our tax would be necessarily increased.

4. Resolved, That we condemn the fifth resolution adopted at the High Falls; and whereas a central division of the county is a matter of interest to every voter, we desire an adjustment of this question through the ballot box at the August election.

5. Resolved, That we, the voters present, will not support any man who may present himself before us as a candidate for the Legislature, who will pledge himself to carry out the fifth resolution adopted at the High Falls, as we view it illiberal.

6. Resolved further, That we approve of the Whig Convention to be held at Hillsborough at May Court, and the chairman is thereby instructed to appoint delegates to said Convention.

In compliance with the last resolution, the following persons were appointed delegates:

Isaac Andrew, Dr. Abner Holton, Isaac Holt, esq., Marriott Roberson, James Roberson, James Woody, Nathaniel Woody and Jonathan Zachary.

On motion, the chairman was added to the list of delegates.

On motion of Isaac Holt, esq. it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Hillsborough Recorder.

WM. JOHNSON, *Ch'n.*

ABNER HOLTON, *Sec'y.*

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting held at the store of Abel Griffis, on Saturday the 14th inst., to appoint delegates to the Whig Convention to be holden at Hillsborough on Friday of the next May Court, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas great abuses and gross corruption have crept into the administration of our public affairs; and whereas the Whigs of 1840 had good reason to expect and did believe that the Federal Government would be restored to its ancient simplicity and purity by the integrity and ability of William Henry Harrison and his associates; and whereas these fondly cherished hopes have since been disappointed by the fickleness, vanity, and dishonest ambition of the then elected Vice President, in the exercise of a power which such men as Washington, Jefferson and Madison scarcely dared to use; and whereas it becomes freemen thus outraged to speak a language which Presidents, Senators and Representatives cannot misunderstand; therefore

1. Resolved, That the administration of Martin Van Buren, by folly and extravaganee, has inflicted upon the country a public debt which we are bound in honor and good faith to pay and not repudiate.

2. Resolved, That nothing but a National Bank, established upon such principles and with such restrictions as experience has shown to be proper, can give us a sound and uniform currency.

3. Resolved, That we regard the distribution of the Public Lands among the states as an act of justice to the *old thirteen*, and those who oppose said act as hostile to the rights of North Carolina, and in favor of giving the said lands to the new states.

4. Resolved, That John Tyler, in departing from the principles of those who made him President, by vetoing the bank bill and recommending the repeal of the distribution act, has absolved the Whig party from all responsibility for the acts of his administration.

5. Resolved, That the power and patronage of the Federal Government ought to be reduced and the expenditures restricted within the most economical limits.

6. Resolved, That we heartily sanction the nomination of our Governor, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, for re-election, by the late Whig Convention at Raleigh, and that we will zealously support him in preference to the Loco Foco candidate, Louis D. Henry, because the latter has not satisfied us that he is not a federalist, an aristocrat, a bank stockholder, a yankee; that he was not in favor of taxing the people of North Carolina millions for internal improvement, and that he has truly and sincerely "*convened and organised*" on genuine Democratic principles.

7. Resolved, That those persons who falsely charged Gen. Harrison with voting for a law to sell poor white men and women to free negroes deserve the scorn and contempt of every friend of social order, until they restore themselves to credit by doing justice to the memory of that deceased patriot and statesman.

8. Resolved, That we approve of all Conventions which are subservient to the right of general suffrage, and especially that be holden on Friday of May Court.

9. Resolved, That the chairman appoint twelve persons to represent Capt. Griffis's district in the Whig Convention at Hillsborough.

Whereupon the following persons were named: Robert Dixon, Sydney Anderson, George M'Cray, Henry Bason, John W. Rippey, Jacob Holt, Henderson Scott, Willis Sellars, Sydney Prather, Stephen White, Edward Beuson and William S. Moore; to whom, on motion, the chairman and secretaries were added.

On motion,

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Hillsborough Recorder.

JAMES JOHNSTON, *Pres't.*

HENDERSON CRAWFORD, ABEL GRIFFIS, } *Sec's.*

WHIG MEETING.

At meeting of the Whigs of Captain Bacon's District was held at Capt. Bacon's on Saturday the 14th instant. On motion of J. J. Freeland, esq., Ira Ellis was called to the chair, and Wm. D. Ray appointed secretary.

On motion, the chairman appointed Abel G. Jackson, Alves Nichols, Wm. D. Ray, and John J. Freeland, esq. a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. After retiring for a short time, the committee reported the following resolutions, which were read by the secretary, and unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That in view of the present wretched state of the affairs of our government and people, it is the imperious duty of the people, in their primary assemblies, to express their views of public men and measures freely and firmly.

2. Resolved, That we adhere to those great Republican Whig principles so clearly expressed and asserted by our lamented Harrison, and fully displayed on that glorious banner under which we fought and conquered in 1840; principles which, if acted upon and carried out in good faith, will restore prosperity and happiness to our oppressed and suffering people, and preserve our free and republican institutions to benefit all future generations.

3. Resolved, That the manly stand taken by the Whigs in Congress in retrenching all useless expenses, cutting off unnecessary offices and contingent appropriations, and reducing the expenses of the government to the smallest amount consistent with an economical administration of the government, meets with our decided approbation, and merits the applause and gratitude of the American people.

4. Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government to exert all its constitutional powers to restore a sound circulating medium for the use and benefit of the people, as well as for the management of its own revenue.

5. Resolved, That the able and patriotic administration of our affairs by our present Governor, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, has added greatly to our former confidence in his patriotism, ability, and devotion to the best interest of the Old North State, and in his firm consistent republican principles.

6. Resolved, That we heartily concur in the proceedings of the late State Convention held in the city of Raleigh, in the nomination of JOHN M. MOREHEAD for Governor of the state, and HENRY CLAY of Kentucky for the next President, and that we will give them our hearty support.

7. Resolved, That we do highly disapprove the fifth resolution passed at the High Falls in this county, on the last Saturday of April last, and that we approve of the honorable course pursued at that meeting by Giles Mebane, esq.

8. Resolved, That we approve of the Convention to be held in Hillsborough at May Court, and that the chairman of this meeting appoint delegates to represent this section of the county in that Convention.

9. Resolved, That whoever else may fall back or flinch, the Whigs of Captain Bacon's district will be found at their post, ready to contend for republican principles and the best interests of their county.

In compliance with the 8th resolution, the chairman appointed the following delegates to the County Convention in Hillsborough: John M'Kerall, Alves Nichols, William D. Ray, Abel G. Jackson, Jas. Jackson, jr., Allen Brown, Henry Whitted, John C. Douglas, Capt. Jos. G. Bacon, Thomas W. Holden, esq., John J. Freeland, esq., Jesse Lewis and Archibald Cain.

On motion, it was ordered that these proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and a copy be sent to the editor of the Hillsborough Recorder for publication.

IRA ELLIS, *Ch'n.*

WM. D. RAY, *Sec'y.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Agreeably to public notice, a portion of the Democratic Republicans convened at Griffis's store on Saturday, the 14th inst. and on motion the meeting was organized by appointing Alexander Mebane chairman, and Capt. John Griffis and Morgan Mebane secretaries.

At the request of the chairman, Gen. Benjamin Trolinger explained the object of the meeting in a brief and feeling manner.

On motion, the chairman appointed Gen. Benjamin Trolinger, Joseph Baker, sr. and William Crawford a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. After retiring for a few minutes, the committee made the following report:

Whereas it is the duty as well as the right of a people living in a free country, to express their opinions upon public measures and their feelings towards public men, this meeting does express by the following resolutions the sentiments entertained by the Democrats here present.

1. Resolved, That we approve of the County Convention to be held in Hillsborough on Tuesday of May Court, to nominate suitable candidates to be run on the Democratic Republican ticket for seats in our next General Assembly.

2. Resolved, That the chairman appoint twenty-one delegates from Captain Griffis's district to attend said Convention.

3. Resolved, That we approve the nomination of LOUIS D. HENRY for Governor, and that we will use all honorable means to secure his election, and not by humbuggery, hard cider, log cabins, or dry gourds.

In pursuance of the second resolution, the chairman proceeded to appoint the following delegates: Benjamin Trolinger, Joseph Rippy, Joseph Hardin, David Perkins, William Crawford, David M'Adams, Philip Crawford, Samuel Allen, sr., Frederick Royatt, John Royatt, William Faucett, sr., John Roney, Morgan Mebane, Stephen Thompson, Joseph Pickett, Joseph M'Adams, Hugh M'Adams, sr., and William Murray.

On motion, the chairman and Captain Griffis were added.

5. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and sent to the Standard and Hillsborough Recorder for publication.

On motion of Capt. John Griffis, Gen. Benjamin Trolinger was called upon to address the meeting. He responded by giving a short detail of Whig humbuggery, and Whig promises, and showed how far their promises were carried into effect, and on a careful analysis he clearly proved to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced men present, that so far from the promises of retrenchment and reform being carried into effect, that on the contrary, the most profligate and wasteful extravagance have been practiced to the fullest extent on all occasions where they have acted.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ALEX'R. MEBANE, *Ch'n.*

JOHN GRIFFIS, MORGAN MEBANE, } *Sec's.*

Some Comfort for Repudiators —The Vicksburg Whig says—The Repudiators of Mississippi will doubtless be glad to learn that villainy thrives in some other place besides Mississippi. The liberal, enlightened, refined and *honest* government of Mexico, has repudiated a debt of $12,000,000, for a loan contracted during the Presidency of Bustamente. The grounds upon which Mexico repudiates is fully equal to that assumed by Mississippi, and that is, that the terms of the loan were "prejudicial to the interest of the National Treasury, and an insult to the public morals!!"

Mississippi and Mexico! Ne Nutt and Santa Anna!!

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. John A. McMannin, Mr. JOHN F. LYONS, of Granville, to Miss ATTELIA W. HOLDEN, daughter of Thos. W. Holden, esq.

On Thursday last, by Albert Hinton, esq. Mr. JACKSON STONE to Miss ADALINE O'DANIEL, all of Chatham county.

In this county, on the 26th ultimo, by William F. Jones, esq., Mr. WILLIAM TAPP to Miss MARY, youngest daughter of Mr. Josiah Thompson.

Whig County Convention.

Agreeably to the resolution adopted at the Whig meeting on the 23d of November last, the Whig Convention will meet in Hillsborough on FRIDAY of May Court (the 27th,) for the purpose of selecting candidates to be run on the Whig ticket for the next General Assembly. Those districts in which delegates have not been appointed, are earnestly requested to hold meetings and make such appointments before that time, that a full expression of the sense of the party may be had on that occasion.

THE MARKETS.

	Petersburg, May 9.	
Cotton,	07 a	08
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 10 a	2 75
Leaf,	3 00 a	6 50
	Fayetteville, May 11.	
Flour,	6 00 a	7 25
Salt—(sack,)	2 25 a	0 00
(bushel,)	60 a	00
Cotton,	5 a	7½
Beeswax,	27 a	28

Weekly Almanac.

MAY.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.	D. H. M.	
19 Thursday,	5 0	7 0			
20 Friday	4 59	7 1			
21 Saturday,	4 58	7 2			
22 Sunday,	4 58	7 2	Last	2	7 30 morn
23 Monday,	4 57	7 3	New	10	6 22 morn
24 Tuesday,	4 56	7 4	First	17	6 54 morn
25 Wednesday	4 56	7 4	Full	24	4 23 morn

English Male Academy.

THE subscriber will commence his school on Wednesday the 25th inst. Terms $10 00

E. W. PUTNAM.

May 17. 24-2w

To the Public.

THE subscriber has in full operation in his mill "Barrett's Garlick and Smutt Machine," which cleans Wheat, without waste, from all filth, and will bring into use the smutt and garlick Wheat, that has heretofore been almost useless.

His Carding Machines are in good order under the superintendence of S. S. Claytor, esq. whose skill in carding wool is well known.

The highest price will be given for Wheat, Flax Seed, and Wool. A supply of Wool Rolls for sale.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Enos Mills, May 16. 24-

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1842.

Cornelius Buchanon, and Joshua Owen & wife Henrietta,

against

Simon Gentry and wife Martha, David Buchanon, Sally Buchanon, Vina Brinager, Piety Brinager, Israel Eatwood and wife Susan, Hinton Buchanon, Hillyard Buchanon, Thomas Mitchell and wife Martha, Lewis Montague and wife Hixy, Prudence Buchanon, Agnes Buchanon, Priscilla Buchanon, Elisabeth Buchanon, and Rosy Buchanon.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants David Buchanon, Agnes Buchanon, Priscilla Buchanon, Elizabeth Buchanon, and Rosy Buchanon, are not residents of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for five weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in June next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the same, or it will be set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of March, 1842.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 00. 24-

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS a report has been put in circulation, which if uncontradicted by me may be believed by some to my injury; and as I feel that it is due to myself that the refutation should be as extensively circulated as the report, I take this method of making the matter fully understood.

The report is, that I drew up the will of my father, and influenced him to give me and my brother a particular portion of the property, with the intention of cheating and defrauding my sisters out of their just due. This charge is hard to bear; and, as God is my judge, I am innocent. The coat that has been thus thrown upon me does not fit at all, and for that reason I will endeavor to return it to the right owner. The following certificate, from those who were interested in the matter and had the best opportunity of knowing the truth of the charge, must satisfy every honest mind of my innocence.

JOHN W. LATTA.

We, the undersigned legatees, who contended against the will of our father, Thomas Latta, deceased, do most solemnly and honestly protest to the public, that we never had the least thought that our brother, John W. Latta, did influence, or try to influence, our father to make or sign over his property for the purpose of cheating us out of our rights. Those of us who live together in the family, are willing to testify at any time that our brother was opposed to drawing our father's will, but that he drew it merely to satisfy his father, and according to his direction.

Elizabeth Latta,	Elendar Latta,
Jane Latta,	Arrena Latta,
Amelia Latta,	Mary Long,
Rachel Latta,	George Long.

May 17. 24-3w

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, living 12 miles north of Hillsbrough, on Little River, on the main road leading from Hillsborough to Mount Tirzah, some time in April last, a Bay FILLY, three years old, with a small blaze in her face. I am willing to satisfy any person for any information concerning her.

ELZA HARRIS.

May 10. 23-

IMPORTANT WORK.

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICA ION

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their Principles and Practice.

By ANDREW URE, M. D, F. R. S., M. G S., M. A. S., Lond. Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ Hanov. Mulii., &c.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business: and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are two commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developements of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, amoung plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semimonthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extraordinarily favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village through out the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126, Fulton street, New York.

*** To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward to order one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

Feb. 12, 1842. 24-

Notice.

THE firm of MEBANE & TURNER being this day dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, without further notice, as money is greatly wanted. We hope none will except themselves from this notice.

MEBANE & TURNER.

April 18. 20-

☞ The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber. He would return his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, and hopes for a continuance of the same.

JAMES MEBANE, JR.

April 18 20-

Buffalo Spring.

THE subscribers having made considerable additions to their improvements since last season, are now prepared to accommodate an increased number of visitors.

SHELTON & KENNON.

Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg co., Va. May 3, 1842.

P. S. For particular information with regard to the Buffalo Spring, see hand bills. S. & K. May 3. 23-

NEW GOODS.

Strayhorn & Nichols,

HAVING removed to the corner store formerly occupied by Mickle & Norwood, are now receiving their stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

consisting of every variety usually brought to this market, which they offer unusually low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

April 20. 20-

WATCHES and Jewellery.

LEMUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Breast Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,
Silver Thimbles,
Gold Hearts and Crosses,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages,
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches,
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Guilt Lockets,

☞ Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.

May 4. 22-

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their dues immediately.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4. 22-

Attention!

THE Officers of the Militia of Orange county are requested to meet in Hillsborough on Wednesday of May Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Military Convention, which meets in Raleigh on the 4th July, to memorialize the Legislature to amend the Militia Laws of this State.

May 10. 23-

Attention!

THE Commissioned Officers of the 47th Regiment of N. Carolina Militia, are hereby notified to meet in Hillsborough on Wednesday of May Court, for the purpose of electing a Lieutenant Colonel, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. David Parker.

WM. H. WOODS. *Col. Com.*

May 6. 20-

Notice.

A MOTION will be made before the Justices of the Peace at the May Term of our Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, on Thursday, that the Sheriff be instructed to open the polls at the August election and to take the sense of the people upon the question of the Division of Orange County. It is hoped, therefore, that there will be a full bench of justices present. This seems to be the wish of a large portion of the people of the county.

May 4. 22-

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to O. F. LONG & CO., are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment, between this and May Court.

Those who fail to attend to this, may expect to be waited upon by an officer *without any exception.*

O. F. LONG &. CO.

April 4 18-

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscribers will offer for sale for cash, at Hillsborough, on the 23d May next, being the Monday of May Court EIGHT or NINE VERY LIKELY NEGROES, being the same which were purchased by them to save a security debt, and are now offered for sale for their indemnity. The title is beyond dispute, but will be warranted.

ALEXANDER CHEEK,
by C. W. Johnston.
C. W. JOHNSTON,
WM. BARBEE.

March 18. 16-tf

From the Raleigh Register.

SCENE—The same splendid Parlour—Cousin Billy Cumberland and Cousin Patrick Henry entering from breakfast—

Pat. Well, I hope you feel better since you have taken your breakfast.

Billy. Somewhat; but I can never think of these things without making my blood boil. And now, they have introduced this Common School system, every little dirty whelp, whose blood "has run through scoundrels since the flood," will be popping up and taking the shine off of the sons of our "nobility," and wealth and family consequence will be utterly disregarded, unless it is coupled with personal merit.

Pat. I have not much fear of the system, as I do not think it works well.

Billy. I have—they have got the thing started, and it will be hard to stop it You will find these Whigs are for applying every thing they can lay their hands on, to the use of Common Schools; and so are some of the foolish Democrats—but our true Loco counties, such as Lincoln, Edgecombe, Warren, &c. are dead against Common Schools, which not only shows their good sense, but sound democracy.

Pat. But how are we to stop this state of things?

Billy. That's hard to tell; it has given me a great deal of trouble. I knew they would apply the proceeds of the sales of the Public Land to that object, and I did every thing I could to prevent distribution. And after the Surplus Revenue was distributed, I thought I had managed to contrive it so that the most of it would be wasted; but I believe I shall be disappointed.

Pat. How did you contrive to waste it, and how do you expect to be disappointed?

Billy. The first three instalments, you know, were paid in 1836. The money was coming in by hundreds of thousands, and we would shout Hurrah! for Jackson and Van Buren—and the people would halloo, Hurrah! too, mightily tickled that they were getting rich so fast. But I kept dark, and never let them know Van and I were opposed to their getting a dollar of it, until I had carried the State for Van, secured the Legislature, and would have elected the Governor, but my relation to Dudley prevented me. But I gave him a good Democratic Council. Having carried every thing before me, I elected myself Speaker of the House of Commons, or as *you* would say, "I convened and organized myself," and made Rail Road charters, and amended Bank charters, until the doings of the session of 1836 are a real curiosity. If you will just look at the 1st volume of the Revised Statutes, page 350, you will see how I intended the money should be wasted.

Pat. But you speak as if *you* did every thing, and as if there were no other Democrat concerned.

Billy. Well, it was pretty nigh that. I had only to utter the edict, and they registered it. If all the schemes mentioned at page 350 had succeeded, we should have had no trouble now about the surplus revenue, but only one of them took—the Wilmington Road. We got $600,000 of it safely stored away there, and $200,000 of it to drain Swamp Lands; to make it go down glibly, all the profits were to go to the School fund. But I thought mighty few of the little *sans culottes* would ever get educated out of their profits.

Pat. Well, these investments, I suppose, are a total loss.

Billy. I can't say so well about that. If you and I get to be Governor, we can make it a total loss easy; but how it will turn out, if we ain't Governor, I can't say. The last Whig Legislature, finding the Wilmington Rail Road about to blow up, and that the State might lose her $600,000, backed the company for $300,000 more, and they have elected Dudley President of the road, and, confound the fellow, he never puts his hand to any thing, but it goes right ahead. He has paid off already $50,000 of the $300,000, and every thing is going on swimmingly, and I should not be surprised that he brought the Road out, and made it profitable stock—the very thing I did not intend.

Pat. Well, if this should turn out to be the case, how are you going to excuse yourself for such a *faux pas?*

Billy. There is no way to excuse myself—I shall just have to submit; but I will gull the State, just like I gulled the Wilmington people. They thought all I did for the Road was to aid the enterprize, and they voted me their thanks, rode me upon the Road *gratis*, toasted me at their dinners, and I am a monstrous great man with them. So, if the stock should turn out to be profitable, why I will point out to the people my extraordinary sagacity in making so prudent an investment for the State.

Pat. So, if your designs are defeated, you will yet win laurels by the failure.

Billy. He that can't turn, can't spin, Cousin Pat.

Pat. Well, what about the Swamp Lands?

Billy. I thought there could be no mistake of a failure there, but instead of that, I am told they found a place where they have drained about 80,000 acres of land; so, that the only hope to defeat that investment, is to get the land sold for nothing. And there is no chance to get that done, while we have Morehead for Governor. He is mightily taken with the Swamp Lands, seems to be as familiar with them, as if raised there, and says he intends to have a million for them at least, and he don't mind wind or weather to see to 'em. He and Dudley went into them last June, in the hottest sort of weather, and as they could not ride, they took it a foot, eight or ten miles at a stretch in the open Prairie, in the hot, burning sun, until they were burnt as black as the ace of Spades, and came very near being taken up as Swamp runaways. How would you like such a birth as that, Cousin Pat?

Pat. I think I had rather be a commissioner at $33 a day, than engaged in such service! If you and I, cousin Billy, were to attempt such exploits, we should have to sleep in churns of cream, to keep our hides from slipping.

Billy. How do you think white silk gloves would fare in such service, cousin Pat?

Pat. Umph! don't talk about them. What have Governors to do with Swamp Lands, any how, I should like to know?

Billy. These Whig Governors have commenced it, and the people will expect it, so that we cannot back out.

Pat. Well, whenever we have to take these trips, I will be taken with the rheumatism so bad, that you and the other members of the Literary Board may go, but I will remain.

Billy. Just about that time, too, I will have the gout so bad in my big toe, or a large corn on my little one, that I shall be wholly unable to walk.

Pat. But if the lands are to be seen by the members of the Literary Board, what shall we do?

Billy. We shall have to appoint substitutes, and send down some of the limbs of the law, who are willing to do the drudgery. I can select some that will make excellent bog-trotters.

Pat. But could you get them to do such service, while we refuse?

Billy. Any thing—make 'em do any thing. They are delighted with the slightest notice of our condescension. Why, the other day, at a political meeting we held here, I made them introduce, advocate and pass this resolution:—"*Resolved*, that Gov. Morehead, while candidate Morehead, *promised every thing to every-body.*" And another—"*Resolved*, that since he was Governor, he has done nothing for any body, except his party, and but little for that."

Pat. 'Tain't possible! What was it he promised them?

Billy. Promised them! I don't suppose he spoke to them during the campaign—but that made no difference.

Pat. Well, they must have looked mighty foolish, while engaged about it.

Billy. Not a bit. I made a Speech too, and cheered them up, and made them believe they had done wonders. Some of the common folks seemed to gag a little at it, but you know they dare not say their soul's their own, where I am.

Pat. I didn't think you were so omnipotent.

Billy. No mistake!

Pat. Well, I must be going—will you order my horses. [Bell rings—enter Valet-de-chambre.]

Billy. Order to the door cousin Pat's horses. [Exit Valet.] Well, what are you going to say to the people, when you get to Hillsborough?

Pat. I was just going to ask you about that; I don't know your people like I do my piney-woods boys.

Billy. I can tell you better what *not* to say, than what to say. Don't make much fuss over Montgomery—he is a poor shoat any way—and he and Micajah Tom sold so many "poor, but honest neighbor white men and women," during the campaign of 1840, that he is now suspended, and below par, and there is no chance of his resuming until he is restored to credit. As to Gen. Allison, I hardly know what you had better do with him—he needs a little endorsing too. Mangum caught him reading from a pamphlet, with a leaf torn out, which made the reading miss the truth all hallow. He likewise proved upon him, that he said he had a Petition signed by Mangum, against the division of the County. Mangum denied that he had ever signed such a petition, and charged that if there was such a one, it was a forgery. The General never produced it—so, he was left in a dilemma—a lie riding on one horn, and a forgery on the other.

Pat. Bless me! That must have destroyed the confidence of the people in him.

Billy. It has with a great many, but there are yet some who stick to him. I do not know that you can do better than to take him for your file leader. But if you do, oil him well—he will be mightily tickled, and chew his cud with the rapidity of the clatter of a horse fiddle; but be sure not to call him Santa Anna—if you do, the jig's up, the fat's in the fire, and it will be a perfect San Jacinto to his friendship.

Pat. Well, I'll take care of that. What shall I say about the Governor, if he is there—and what, if he is not there?

Billy. Every thing you can think of, and more too. You in the field, and I in the Cabinet, we must give it to him in the short ribs, and middle ribs, until we drive him to desperation, or make him take the field. If there is a tender spot about him I'll find it; unless he has more patience and forbearance than Job. I'll print Reports, report Speeches never made, and find votes never given. In a word, I'll go the figure wholesale.

Pat. But, suppose you get him in the field, what then?

Billy. Why, well make him think heaven and earth are coming together. You in the field, and I in the Cabinet—you let loose upon him the floodgates of your eloquence, and I, the bombast—no, bomb-shells—from the barrel of my grey goose-quill, if he withstands our joint assult, it is more than I believe.

Pat. But suppose he should turn upon us—is there any danger? A cowardly dog, you know, fights hardest when driven to desperation, and that may be the case with this *Whig dog.*

Billy. None in the world. I was at college with him and his brother, the Senator from Guilford. They were nothing but the sons of an old Farmer, of Rockingham. They tell me, these up-country Farmers never introduce shoe-leather to their children's feet, until they are calves—and I question whether one of these brothers was ever shod until he was a yearling. I was encased in boots, you know, from my cradle, and used to ride on my hobby horse by the fireside, guarded by two nurses to keep me from falling off, while these fellows, I dare say, were rabbit hunting barefoot in the snow.

Pat. Did any body ever hear the like! And is it possible, any people on earth will entrust the making and execution of their laws to such hands? Why, you should proclaim such degradation from the house-top.

Billy. To do so, would only make the matter worse. Didn't we tell the people that old Harrison lived in a log cabin, and drank hard cider, and that the country would, be forever disgraced, if he were made President? And how did they regard our wholesome warning? Why, they just nailed a coon skin to the log cabin, hung a gourd on the cider barrel, struck up "Rosin de bow," and marched right over us, just the same as if we hadn't been there!

Pat. Well, you was saying you were at College with them—were they smart?

Billy. No, indeed! They came there with heads as big as a cider barrel, and about as empty after a Tippicanoe revel. The Faculty saw at once, they knew nothing, and that it would be no trouble to throw learning into such empty spaces, as they had; so they put them into the higher classes, and shovelled in the Latin and Greek, and Mathematics, just like a Farmer stowing his crop in an empty barn, or a Merchant throwing his boxes into an empty warehouse. And, they were out and gone, by the time you could say Jack Robinson. I caused the Faculty a little more trouble than that; they knew my head was better filled. I was always smart—I learnt my *a b abs* a sucking, could spell at three and read at five—my head was always stuffed with learning, and that the Faculty knew, and that it would be hard to squeeze in another idea, so they put me in the lowest class. I gave them a real four years' heat, and made them, I guess, earn their money.

Pat. I should have supposed such a packing of the head would have injured the brain. Did you never experience any inconvenience from it?

Billy. I have experienced something, whether it is a convenience or inconvenience, I can't say. I think the cerebral chamber, called the work shop of the mind, has been diminished by such close packing of ideas into my head; for when my mind gets in there to work, and gets a little excited, as it always does in politics, the violence of its action is such that it often expels the ideas helter, skelter, without giving the judgment or memory time to arrange them, and the consequence is, that it often renders me a little poetical in politics, and proves that I have powerful invention, but no turn for rhyming.

Pat. Well, I have often wondered how you could make so many mistakes about facts, but this accounts for it. But I must be going—it's a long road to Hillsborough, and the days are short. I'll call on you, as I return, and tell you the news.

Billy.—Do so, and good luck to you."

[*Exit Cousin Pat.*

A false friend is like a shadow on a dial; it appears in clear weather, but vanishes as soon as a cloud appears.

Groceries! Groceries!

A Fresh Supply.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure *good* articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, including Rio, Java, &c.	Saleratus
Best Brown Sugar	Pearl Ashe
Havanna Sugar	Brimstone
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar	Spanish Brown
Molasses	Miller's Scotch Snuff
Raisins	M'Caboy's "
Rice	Prussian Blue
Best Green Tea	Venetian Red
" Black "	Nutmegs
Herring	Fig Blue
Salt	Camwood
Bar Iron, assorted	Arcatta
Steel "	Quick silver
Hoop Iron	Essence Peppermint
Sheet "	" Cinnamon
Shear "	" Lemon
Cut Nails, assorted	Oil Lemon
Mould-boards	Cinnamon Bark
Castings	Opium
Weeding Hoes	Lump Magnesia
Spades and Shovels	Henry's Magnesia
Manure Forks	Box Matches
Polished Trace Chain	Rheubarb Root
Best Chewing Tobacco	Chrome Yellow
Spanish Cigars	Chrome Green
Tupentine Soap	Rotten Stone
Tallow Candles	Lytharge
Sperm "	Castor Oil
Spanish Indigo	Gum Shelac
Madder	Cream Tartar
White Lead, in kegs	Ink Sand
Dry White Lead	Sand Paper
" Red Lead	Ink Powder
Spice	Castil Soap
Black Pepper	Box Mustard
Ground & Race Ginger	Waters
Cloves	Asafœtida
Mace	Vermillion Red
Camphor	Percussion Caps
Putty	Powder and Shot
Salt Petre	Window Glass
Allum	Spanish Whiting
Epsom Salts	Copal & Black Varnish
Glauber Salts	Fresh Hops
Copperas	Best & Common Glue
Ground Log Wood	Train Oil
Lamp Black	Lamp Oil
	Aquafortis
	Starch, &c. &c. &c.

Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

April 5. 18—

NEW GOODS.

VERY CHEAP!!

AS the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on a credit to punctual dealers. His stock comprises, in part, the following:

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Do. Brown, and Drab, do.
Do. Steel-mixed do.
Beaver and Pilot Cloth,
Cloaks and Overcoats,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Kentucky Janes, Kerseys,
Silk, Satin, and Merino, } VESTINGS.
Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers,
Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms,
White and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Whitney & Rose do.
Jackonet and French Muslin,
Figured, striped, and plain Silks,
Black and blue-black do.
French, English and American Prints.
Black, figured, and plain Mousselin de Lanes and Challies,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French and English Merinoes,
Silk and Mousselin de Lane Dress Handkerchiefs,
Paglioni, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper,
Bleached and brown Table Covers,
Irish Linen, black and brown Holland,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cypress Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS,
Gentlemen's pegged and sewed Boots and Shoes,
Coarse Broghans,
Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Gaiter Boots,
Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.
and all other articles usually brought to this market.

WILLIAM NELSON.

November 23. 01—

Equity Sales.

Francis Henderson and others—Petition to sell Land.

BY virtue of a decree in this case, made at March term, 1842, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the court house in Hillsborough, on the 23d day of May next, a TRACT OF LAND on the waters of Morgan's creek, adjoining the land of Wm. Brewer and others, containing two hundred and ten acres. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAMES WEBB, c. & M.

April 5. 18—4w

Nathaniel M. Carrington and wife *v.* Durel Mangum and others.

Petition to sell Land.

BY virtue of a decree in this case, made at March term 1842, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the court house in Hillsborough, on the 23d day of May next, a TRACT OF LAND on the waters of Flat River, adjoining the lands of Robert Hall and others, containing one hundred acres. A credit of twelve months will be given the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAMES WEBB, c. & M.

April 5. 18—4w

Baxter Davis and wife, and others *v.* John Strain and others.

Petition to sell Land.

BY virtue of a decree in this case, made at March term, 1842, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the court house in Hillsborough, on the 23d day of of May next, a TRACT OF LAND lying on Boland creek, adjoining the lands of Miriam Strain and others, supposed to contain one hundred acres A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAMES WEBB, c. & M.

April 5. 18—4w

Thomas Terrel and others *v.* William Brooks and others.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

BY virtue of a decree in this case, made at March term, 1842 I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the court house in Hillsborough, on the 23d day of May next, the LOT No 120, now occupied by Robert Eaton, adjoining J. C. Turrentine and others. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAMES WEBB, c. & M.

April 5. 18—4w

For Sale,

SUPERFINE FAMILY FLOUR; also a small quantity of BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

January 15. 11—

BLANKS for sale at this Office

Piano Forte & Music STORE, Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82—

Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames.)
Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,
A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their par shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

January 5. 05—

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual;

designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

Disease a Unit.

Impurity of the BLOOD the only Disease.

HOW simple, yet how wise, how good and beautiful are the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty worlds which roll in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by

ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.

This principle governs the human body. *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* attract all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both units. All accidents or infections only effect the body in proportion as they occasion *impurity of the blood.*

The bowels for instance are costive—this most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus, Fevers, Cholics, Rhaumatism, Coughs and Colds are often produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood; from which arises Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feeblenes, pain in the back and hip-joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant companions are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Grief, great anxieties of mind, much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, appoplexy, scurvey, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandreth Pills.

Small pox, scarlet fever, putrid fevers, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds, are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity; these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity The Brandreth Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies; in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health-restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandreth Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in these bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the weak part, i. e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation often mortification of the part. Whereas, were the Brandreth Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood; the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon the acridity or secrocity excoriates the fibres and opens the ulcers. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used, say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills wills open another drain, i. e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are white swellings, annatural enlargements, liver complaints, gravel, salt rheum, diseases of the prostrate gland, cured by abstracting with the Brandreth Pills the impurities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Brandreth's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life within you is capable of sustaining

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale Dr Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Humphreys & Gaither, Lexington.
Joseph H. Sieeluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.

May 10. 23—12m

Notice.

☞ Application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for a division of the county of Orange.

MANY VOTERS.

March 16. 15—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent, will be made to advertisers by the year.